

Federal Aviation Administration, DOT

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(d) Landscaping is not eligible for inclusion in a project. However, the establishment of turf on graded areas and special treatment to prevent slope erosion is eligible to the extent of the eligibility of the facilities or areas served, preserved, or protected by the turf or treatment. In the case of turfing or treatment for an area or facility that is partly eligible and partly ineligible, the eligibility of the turfing or treatment is established on a pro rata basis.

(e) The construction of sidewalks is not eligible for inclusion in a project.

[Doc. No. 1329, 27 FR 12357, Dec. 13, 1962, as amended by Amdt. 151-17, 31 FR 16525, Dec. 28, 1966; Amdt. 151-26, 33 FR 18434, Dec. 12, 1968]

§ 151.95 Fences; distance markers; navigational and landing aids; and offsite work.

(a) Boundary or perimeter fences for security purposes are eligible for inclusion in a project.

(b) A blast fence is eligible for inclusion in a project whenever—

(1) It is necessary for safety at a runway end or a holding area near the end of a runway and its installation would be more economical than the acquiring of additional property interests; or

(2) Its installation for safety at a turbojet-passenger gate will result in less separation being needed for gate positions, thereby reducing the need for apron expansion, and it is more economical to build the fence than to expand the apron.

(c) The eligibility of runway distance markers for inclusion in a project is decided on a case-by-case basis.

(d) The relocation of navigational aids is eligible for inclusion in a project whenever necessitated by development on the airport under a Program project and the sponsor is responsible under FAA Order OA 6030.1 (Agency Order 53).

(e) The installation of any of the following landing aids is eligible for inclusion in a project:

(1) Segmented circle.

(2) Wind and landing direction indicators.

(3) Boundary markers.

(f) The initial marking of runway and taxiway systems is eligible for inclu-

sion in a project. The remarking of existing runways or taxiways is eligible if—

(1) Present marking is obsolete under current FAA standards; or

(2) Present marking is obliterated by construction, alteration or repair work included in a FAAP project or by the required routing of construction equipment used therein.

However, apron marking that is not allied with runway and taxiway marking systems, is not eligible.

(g) The following offsite work performed outside of the boundaries of an airport or airport site is eligible for inclusion in a project:

(1) Removal of obstruction as provided in § 151.91.

(2) Outfall drainage ditches, and the correction of any damage resulting from their construction.

(3) Relocating of roads and utilities that are airport hazards as defined in § 151.39(b).

(4) Clearing, grading, and grubbing to allow installing of navigational aids.

(5) Constructing and installing utilities.

(6) Lighting of obstructions.

[Doc. No. 1329, 27 FR 12359, Dec. 13, 1962, as amended by Amdt. 151-8, 30 FR 8040, June 23, 1965; Amdt. 151-17, 31 FR 16525, Dec. 28, 1966]

§ 151.97 Maintenance and repair.

(a) Maintenance work is not airport development as defined in the Federal Airport Act and is not eligible for inclusion in the Program. Therefore, it is necessary in many cases that a determination be made whether particular proposed development is maintenance or repair. For the purpose of these determinations, maintenance includes any regular or recurring work necessary to preserve existing airport facilities in good condition, any work involved in cleaning or caring for existing airport facilities, and any incidental or minor repair work on existing airport facilities, such as—

(1) Mowing and fertilizing of turfed areas;

(2) Trimming and replacing of landscaping material;

(3) Cleaning of drainage systems including ditches, pipes, catch basins, and replacing and restoring eroded

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areas, except when caused by act of God or improper design;

(4) Painting of buildings (inside and outside) and replacement of damaged items normally anticipated;

(5) Repairing and replacing burned out or broken fixtures and cables, unless major reconstruction is needed;

(6) Paving repairs in localized areas, except where the size of the work is such that it constitutes a major repair item or is part of a reconstruction project; and

(7) Refilling joints and resealing surface of pavements.

(b) Repair includes any work not included in paragraph (a) of this section that is necessary to restore existing airport facilities to good condition or preserve them in good condition.

§ 151.99 Modifications of programming standards.

The Director, Airports, Service, or the Regional Director concerned may, on individual projects, when necessary for adaptation to meet local conditions, modify any standard set forth in or incorporated into this subpart, if he determines that the modification will provide an acceptable level of safety, economy, durability, or workmanship.

[Amdt. 151-13, 31 FR 11605, Sept. 2, 1966]

Subpart D—Rules and Procedures for Advance Planning and Engineering Proposals

AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 47151, 47153.

SOURCE: Docket No. 6227, 30 FR 8040, June 23, 1965, unless otherwise noted.

§ 151.111 Advance planning proposals: General.

(a) Each advance planning and engineering proposal must relate to an airport layout plan or plans and specifications for the development of a new airport, or the further development of an existing airport. Each proposal must relate to a specific airport, either existing or planned, and may not be for general area planning.

(b) Each proposal for the development or further development of an airport must have as its objective either the development of an airport layout

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plan, under §151.5(a), or the development of plans designed to lead to a project application, under §§151.21(c) and 151.27, or both.

(c) Each proposal must relate to planning and engineering for an airport that—

(1) Is in a location shown on the National Airport Plan; and

(2) Is not served by scheduled air carrier service and located in a large or medium hub, as identified in the current edition of “Airport Activity Statistics of Certificated Route Air Carriers” (published jointly by FAA and the Civil Aeronautics Board), that is available for inspection at any FAA Area or Regional Office, or for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

(d) Each proposal must relate to future airport development projects eligible under subparts B and C.

(49 U.S.C. 1115; sec. 308, 72 Stat. 750, 49 U.S.C. 1349)

[Doc. No. 6227, 30 FR 8040, June 23, 1965, as amended by Amdt. 151-24, 33 FR 12545, Sept. 5, 1968]

§ 151.113 Advance planning proposals: Sponsor eligibility.

The sponsor of an advance planning and engineering proposal must be a public agency, as defined in §151.37(a), and must be legally, financially, and otherwise able to—

(a) Make the certifications, representations, and warranties required in the advance planning proposal, FAA Form 3731;

(b) Enter into and perform the advance planning agreement;

(c) Provide enough funds to pay all estimated proposal costs not borne by the United States; and

(d) Meet any other applicable requirements of the Federal Airport Act and this subpart.

§ 151.115 Advance planning proposals: Cosponsorship and agency.

Any two or more public agencies desiring to jointly participate in an advance planning proposal may cosponsor it. The cosponsorship and agency requirements and procedures set forth in §151.33, except §151.33(a)(1), also apply